

## Knoxville Weekly Chronicle.

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WEDNESDAY, . . . . . APRIL 15, 1874.

THE New York World devotes a double-leaded editorial to the six Democratic Senators who voted for inflation. It styles them "traitors" to their country and their party, and speaks of them as the "six recreants."

THE Boston Saturday Gazette hears from Washington that Senator Boutwell's illness is so serious as to awaken the serious concern of his friends. His difficulty is reported to be largely in the head, and he is unable to read or write except to a very limited degree.

THE Board of Trade of Chicago has adopted resolutions asking Congress not to adopt any legislation which will result in an increase of the volume of paper currency, and appealing to the President in case such legislation shall be adopted by Congress to interpose his veto.

Now that Gen. Burnside is likely to be elected to the United States Senate from Rhode Island, the Democratic papers are turning loose their shafts of slander and defamation at him. Let them slander him to their heart's content—it only strengthens him in the popular mind and makes his defamers appear meaner, and if possible, less reliable.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Commercial fiercely attacked that immense humbug known as the Louisville Library Gift Concert, denouncing it as a "swindle," and that paper followed it up with editorials in the same strain. This brings the President of the Public Library to his feet, and he explains in a half column of the Courier-Journal.

THEY are speculating already as to who will be Senator Buckingham's successor from Connecticut. It is said that Wm. A. Barnum, the wealthy iron manufacturer, will be chosen. Gov. Ingersoll and Ex-Governor English are also mentioned. Whoever may be elected will be the first Democratic Senator chosen since the war. Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, who was elected as a Republican but Johnsonized was the last one who acted with the Democrats.

THEY have passed a dog law in the State of Maryland. It provides that all dogs shall be taxed. Constables are charged with the enforcement of the act, and are required to enter into bond for the collection of the tax. They are to be furnished with metal tags, with the year and sex of the dog on them. These will be worn by all dogs taxed or exempted, and any dog found off his master's premises without the tag on his ear, is at the mercy of the Constable, whose duty it is to kill him.

AT the ball given at St. Petersburg in honor of the marriage of the Emperor's daughter to the Duke of Edinburgh, they had a diamond display which was of the truly Royal style. The newly married Duchess of Edinburgh, in whose honor the ball was given, wore the famous Russian diamond necklace worth \$20,000,000. The Empress' dress was trimmed with solitary diamond buttons, each one of which was worth \$50,000 or \$100,000. All the imperial ladies wore diamond crowns. It is thought there were more diamonds worn that night than ever before at one time, as they came from the three empires of Germany, England and Russia.

THE report of the Congressional Committee on transportation will be made soon. It is said they will recommend that new surveys be made for all the principal routes suggested as necessary to carry out the great objects sought to be attained in securing speedy and cheap transportation to the sea of the products of the West and the South. The committee are of the opinion that new surveys will be valuable in bringing out further information as to the best lines to follow, and that with the addition of the experience of former surveys, it may be found possible to devise means by which a large reduction in the cost of constructing the routes may be secured.

THE great struggle in the House on Friday over Maynard's currency bill was one of the most heated parliamentary contests that has occurred for years and it is but just to Mr. Maynard to say that in his trying position he acquitted himself most creditably. The control of the bill was temporarily taken from him on Thursday by Gen. Butler on the refusal of the House to second the demand for the previous question, but it reverted to him again on Friday through the bad management of Butler, and from that hour to adjournment he held the House close to its work and showed himself an experienced parliamentarian, thoroughly competent to engineer through such a tempestuous body such an important measure.

## SENATOR BROWNLOW ON CIVIL RIGHTS AGAIN.

Senator Brownlow has written a letter to the Maryville Republican on the civil rights bill, which we give below:

Sometime since I gave public expression to certain views entertained by me in regard to the practical workings of Mr. Sumner's "Civil Rights Bill."

What I then said, has, in some instances since, been wholly misinterpreted, and, as it seems in fact, misunderstood by some very intelligent gentlemen of the political press.

From the comments contained in various publications, the inference might well be drawn that I had arrayed myself against the colored race—an inference which I do not elect to pass unchallenged. That the colored people are entitled to equality before the law and in the purview of the law is one of the self-evident truths recognized in our American system of government. At the same time all human affairs, and especially organized society among men, does not in all instances depend upon abstract rights, but must in a material sense become dependent upon the practicability of the enjoyment of such rights. When I declared myself opposed to Mr. Sumner's "Civil Rights Bill," it was not the promptings of opposition to, or prejudice for, the colored race; nor because I would fetter the colored man in his onward struggle in the achievements of manhood. Not at all. It was intended as an appeal to the intelligence of the colored race, in regard to the impracticable character of the measure. And here, let me say, that one main reason for opposing the "Civil Rights Bill" on account of the school clause it contains, is for the purpose of protecting the colored people, and disarming their enemies.

It will be remembered that for years anterior to the late civil war, the Disunionists of the South were in the constant habit of predicting a coming revolution, superinduced, as they alleged, by the abolition fanaticism of the North; and having thus engaged in the work of prophecy, labored with almost a superhuman diligence and consummate tact to draw forth evidences and bring about the evils of which they made complaint. Who does not recollect the turbulent provocation on the part of Southern members of Congress, intended for no other purpose than to elicit something from the lips of the people of the North, which they might take up and rehash in the work of "firing the Southern heart?" Who does not recall the pretenses on which the Confederacy was sought to be reared? Who does not know the history and instincts of Southern Democracy? And who but would gladly turn from the tricks by which the country was plunged into war, revolution, bloodshed, and temporary ruin? But the war ended in emancipation and freedom, and the same men who had previously predicted Disunion, and labored to bring it about, again assumed the prophetic office in the way of foretelling a war of races that must inevitably follow. Having in the latter instance, as in the first, predicted the evil of a war of races, the kluksuk portion of the Democracy are more than anxious to see it inaugurated. And how gladly would they seize upon any plausible pretext to prove their prophecies correct. Hence, I opposed the passage of the "Civil Rights Bill" with the "mixed school" clause, fully believing that the Democracy would use it to the injury of the colored people, and not because I would see them suffer at a single right, or aid in fastening about them a solitary weight.

Believing the masses of the whites unprepared, so far as the South is concerned, for this advanced measure, and judging the future by the past; also, believing that the Democracy—a portion of it at least—would make such law impracticable, and use it as a pretext for a general kluksuking of those of the colored race who might seek to avail themselves of its supposed advantages, I declared myself opposed to the measure.

And because of this opposition I find myself being written down as not only the common enemy of the colored race, but as favoring "segregation," "colonization," "transportation," etc. Such views never for a moment entered my mind. This country is alike the home of the white and colored.

Whatever might be the effects of such a law, as that sought to be consummated by Mr. Sumner's Bill, in those States where the colored people are in the ascendancy, it would most certainly, in my judgment, have the practical result of destroying, for the time at least, the free school system in Tennessee, and other States in like political condition of sentiment.

Thus, I reason, it is better for the races, both white and colored, that for the present, no question should be obtruded, calculated in its nature to mar the harmony and progress of the Common Schools of the South, in which they have such immense interests involved.

The other features of the bill, with a common sense construction, are by no means obnoxious to severe criticism, if any whatever.

For reasons satisfactory to myself, I ask you to give place, in your valuable paper, to these brief suggestions, feeling as I do, that you are a true friend of the Republican party, its unity, and continued success, as well as the prosperity and elevation of the colored race.

Very respectfully,  
Your friend,  
W. G. BROWNLOW.

PRESTO! CHANGE!!

Two weeks ago the London Journal came out in a column editorial, announcing itself in favor of any man for the Legislature, Republican or Democrat, who would vote for Andrew Johnson for United States Senator. In its issue of yesterday (Saturday), it says:

We have no terms to offer Andy Johnson and his men.

We will not support any man to represent Loudon and Monroe counties, in the next Legislature, that is of the pig and puppy breed. We take our strait—without sugar or water. We want no hybrids in the Legislature.

Now you see it, and now you don't.

One firm in Boston recently received an order for 40,000 dozen cans of lobsters, to be sent to California, and yet it is thought strange that lobsters are getting scarce on the Massachusetts coast.

## THE "SEPTENNAT."

The "Septennat" is decreed, and MacMahon is to rule France for seven years, designated at the time of his election. The "Marshallate" is fixed, so far as MacMahon has power to power maintain himself. France knows now what is expected of her by her present rulers. MacMahon was chosen to rule France by its Assembly for a term of seven years. Ordinarily such an election has been understood to mean, for the term designated, "or until the Assembly chooses to make a change."

MacMahon was chosen for seven years by no higher authority than Thiers was chosen President. We fail to see how his tenure of office is more fixed than was Thiers'. The latter gave way when the Assembly chose to change the form of government, but MacMahon considers his election conclusive for seven years. A few days ago before the Assembly adjourned the Marshal's Minister was asked whether the present Administration considered itself entitled to hold office for the term for which it was elected. The answer was that it did, and that it would resist all efforts to question its authority. So the friends of Thiers, the Imperialists and the Bourbons, must bide their time or go into power through a revolution.

The conclusion of the Marshal, whether correct or not, will doubtless work for the best of all in France. What its people now need is rest and a just government. If they can have this for seven years their recuperation will be wonderful and the result a surprise to themselves. Stability of government is worth more to her now than anything else, and the issue of greatest importance is not royalist or republican, as it is tranquility and prosperity or tumult and prostration.

ARRIVOS to the present general interest in the temperance question, a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States will prove of value. It is thus stated by the Nation:

The Supreme Court has decided a liquor case of some importance, arising under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. Bartmeyer, the plaintiff in error, had been tried for selling intoxicating liquors in Iowa, and appealed to the Supreme Court, the main ground of the appeal being that the Iowa statute of 1851 for the suppression of intemperance was in violation of the United States Constitution. It had always been considered, before the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, that even laws totally prohibitory directed against the liquor traffic came within the ordinary police regulations of the States, and the question now is whether that amendment (in providing that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law") has put the matter in any different light. The court says in the first place that the statute of Iowa was in existence long before the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the amendment secures nothing but such rights as existed at the time of its adoption; that no court has ever held a prohibitory law void as violating the "privileges and immunities" of citizens; and that if such a proposition was seriously urged, the court would probably hold the right to sell liquor not to be a right growing out of citizenship and protected by the Fourteenth Amendment, so that on this head the case falls within the principles laid down in the New Orleans slaughter-house cases. But the court says that if a case were to arise in which it were fairly presented that a liquor-seller was the owner of liquor for sale at the time of the passage of a prohibitory law, then two very grave questions would arise—first, whether such a statute did not deprive him of his property "without due process of law" and, second, "whether, if it were so, it would be so far a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment in that regard as would call for judicial action by this court."

This question, the court says, is not properly brought before them in this case, and they therefore decline to decide it. I would seem to be easy enough for some enterprising liquor-dealer to bring it up in a way to obtain a decision.

A MEETING was held in Madisonville last Monday, in the interest of a narrow-gauge railroad to be constructed from Tellis Plains via Madisonville to Sweetwater. A committee was appointed to memorialize the County Court, asking that body to take action in favor of an appropriation for such an enterprise. The memorial was presented, and the members of the court pledged themselves to vote in favor of appropriating fifty thousand dollars. The vote was unanimous. The Sweetwater Enterprise says:

"An appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars, by the county, and a shorter route made through the county, will, in our opinion, secure the location of the road. We should not leave anything undone that will tend even to secure the road through the county. If one hundred thousand dollars is necessary to induce the company to open up our vast mineral resources, by the building of the road through the centre of Monroe, by way of Madisonville, and on to Sweetwater, we believe the appropriation will be made by the County Court, and ratified by the people. We must have the road."

THE Appeal is for a complete crushing out of that portion of the party who believes that the "tail" ought to "wag the dog." It says, with emphasis:

"Let the Democrats and Conservatives determine now, and so proclaim it, that they will vote for no man at the August election who is not the regular candidate of their party, and that they will look upon any Independent as one who is seeking his own good regardless of the welfare of the people."

## ARE THE COMMISSIONERS INSANE?

While the commissioners to locate the Insane Asylum for East Tennessee were busily engaged in their work the Press and Herald prejudged them by repeatedly heralding their movements as those of the "Insane Commissioners." The location selected was a complete refutation of this "insinuation" of our contemporary and relieves the commissioners from any imputation as to their sanity. But if we may judge from the criticisms made upon the selection of the commissioners designated to select a location for the Asylum in West Tennessee, their sanity might appropriately be questioned. They have selected Humboldt by a vote of two to one. The dissenting opinion comes from Dr. W. E. Rogers, an eminent physician of Memphis. He vigorously objects to Humboldt, and urges Gov. Brown not to approve the selection; first, because it is near a railroad crossing so that the inmates will be greatly disturbed by trains, noises, &c.; second, because the water to supply the asylum comes from a spring subject to overflows from the back water of a creek; third, because the location is within a few hundred yards of Forked Deer Swamp, several miles long; fourth, because Humboldt is overrun with mosquitoes, which would worry and annoy the inmates, and greatly disturb their peace of mind. We turn these commissioners over to the Press and Herald, as fit subjects for some of the loose adjectives it flings about so recklessly in its columns, to the damage of the very same gentlemen who selected the location for our East Tennessee Asylum.

MONSIEUR D. CONWAY writes from London to the Cincinnati Commercial, among other things, as follows:

Another American—this time a Cincinnati—has been for some time in London, and his face has become so familiar to the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange that the city gentlemen speak to him as if he were one of them. I refer to Mr. William Hooper. Mr. Hooper has been indefatigable in his efforts to sell the stock of the Cincinnati and Chattanooga railway in the London market, but notwithstanding his unwearied persistence, his efforts have been unsuccessful. This result is definitely due to the restrictions of the law, which compels the stock to be offered at "par." Englishmen not understanding risk and no discount, and also, even more perhaps, as he informs me, to the unremitting and underhand efforts of the enemies of the road in question. It seems very clear that the friends of the enterprise are destined to be balked by the very skillful way in which some parties have wrought upon the nerves of English capitalists, which have for some time exhibited an increasing sensitiveness where American proposals are concerned.

THE Washington Republican very pertinently says:

If Mr. Cannon is to be the Delegate, then let us have the law against polygamy repealed at once, and erase the remaining twin relic plank from the platform of the party. If not, let us take adequate measures for the enforcement of the laws of the United States within the Territory of Utah.

Cannon is the delegate elected from Utah. He is a Mormon Bishop and enjoys the luxury of four wives. His competitor, General Maxwell, contests his seat on the ground of his ineligibility. Congress can not afford to endorse polygamy by admitting Cannon.

THE Nashville Banner says the Shelby county people are embarrassed about a name for the new party organization. It says:

The situation is as embarrassing as that of the young store-clerk who owned a kitten, and when two pretty lady acquaintances of marriageable age came into the store to buy something, and one of them said, "Oh, Mr. Jones, what a pretty cat, and do call it after me—call it Julia;" and Jones, stammering and blushing to his paper-collar, said he "w—w—would, b—b—ut it wasn't that kind of a cat!"

THE Memphis Avalanche says:

The next campaign in Tennessee will turn upon financial issues. The questions of the per centage of taxation, of the mode of tax assessments, and those involved in the funding law, will overshadow all others likely to be introduced in the canvass. We shall hear more of men's fitness for office and less of past partisan affiliations than ever before. The time has passed for blind obedience to the mandates of a political party. It is not enough to say that A. or B. is a nominee. Something more is now required. "Measures and men"—the two taken or rejected together—is the motto.

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "A good many of the successful men in New York are Yankees. Governor Edwin Morgan came from Hartford, and is worth \$2,000,000; Horace B. Chadlin, the great dry goods king, is from our Worcester county; Paron Stevens, who died last year, with the reputation of being the greatest hotel-keeper in the world and worth \$3,000,000, was from New Hampshire; P. T. Barnum is from Danbury and Bridgeport; Amos B. Eno owns the Fifth Avenue Hotel and enough else to be worth \$2,000,000, and Judge Edwards Pierpont is one of the numerous descendants of that extra-condensed New Englander, Jonathan Edwards."

Mr. J. T. Clarke, the richest man in Australia, died last January, aged seventy-three years. He owned more than one hundred thousand acres of land, and was worth between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

THE Senate bill increasing the volume of currency \$50,000,000 is hardly twenty lines long. It doesn't take many words to make a large sum of paper money.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

A Californian sold his orange crop from five acres for \$15,000.

Queen Victoria will be fifty-five next 24th of May. She is in the thirty-seventh year of her reign.

Sir Garnet Wolseley gets an annuity of \$7,500 for burning down the houses of poor, ignorant savages at Coomassie.

A St. Louis paper says that Missouri would have been \$250,000 better off if a last loquacious Legislature had not met.

Thirty thousand dozen less bottles of champagne were imported into this country in the year 1873 than were imported during 1872.

Two Congressmen from Indiana have announced that they will not be candidates for re-election—Jasper Packard (Rep.) and Simeon Wolfe (Dem.)

"Wor-uk!" exclaimed a North Carolinian, when offered a job; "do you souse I'd wor-uk, mister, when coon tracks are as thick as grass blades!"

There are more than nine million persons in the United States who could not find so much as standing room in the churches, if they wanted to.

Plymouth Church has become too small to accommodate its weekly visitants, so it has been decided to build a new edifice to seat 6,000 people, at a cost of \$400,000.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has been mentioned favorably by a number of Southern journals as a possible Democratic or Conservative candidate for Vice President in 1876.

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph states that the number of licenses to sell liquor issued in that city in March last, was 3,311, a decrease of 1,205 from the same month of 1873.

Senator Sumner's pictures at his house have been catalogued. There are ninety oil paintings, valued at \$25,000, and more than 3,000 engravings, photographs, etchings, &c., worth about as much more.

There is a rumor in Philadelphia that President Grant will nominate Mr. Anthony Drexel for Richardson's successor. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican suggests that Edwards Pierpont may be the man.

The heaviest hail-storm ever witnessed in that section passed through a portion of Caldwell county, Kentucky, last Monday. The ground was white with hail for some minutes, the stones as large as partridge eggs.

It is stated that the fire in the Empire mine, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., has cost the company \$110,000, spent in endeavoring to quench the flames, and \$400,000 in coal, which, but for the fire, the miners would have taken from the earth.

The surgeons of the Confederate army and navy are to hold a convention at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 20, for the purpose of embodying in permanent form the important medical and surgical facts brought out by their war experience.

Serious results are feared from the overflow of the Mississippi in the Sunflower, Tallahatchie and Yazoo bottoms. Attempts to check the volume of water flowing through the breaks have been thus far unavailing, and the crop will, it is feared, be minus in this rich cotton country.

Mme. Lenoir Josseland, who has just died at Paris, has left the sum of 10,000,000 francs for the purpose of building a hospital, to be named after her late husband. In accordance with M. Josseland's wishes, she has left to the State a collection of objects of art, valued at 800,000 francs, which it took thirty years to gather.

The distilleries of the country last year produced over sixty-eight millions of gallons of spirits. There were 445 of them in which about \$70,000,000 capital was invested, 70,000 men employed, and nearly 20,000,000 of bushels of grain consumed, four-fifths being corn. The spirits produced yielded nearly \$50,000,000 tax to the Treasury. Illinois is the chief producer, and the Western States distilled more than five-sevenths of all the spirits made.

## Insectarian Education.

Within the past week an event has occurred of no small significance in the history of American education, as will be evident from the following facts.

When the Cornell University was founded, much criticism was excited by a provision in its character absolutely forbidding its passing under the control of any religious sect. It was insisted that a university must be sectarian to be successful, that it must have behind it the pulpits and presses of some religious sect to give it students and funds, and to fight its battles. But the friends of Cornell refused to hoist any denominational flag, and placed it on the same basis with the public school system of the State—entirely unfettered by any sectarian control or connection—its Trustees and Professors being chosen without regard to sect or party. The result has been that students of every denomination have flocked to it in numbers far beyond anticipation—and gifts, amounting to more than a million and a half of dollars, have been received from men representing every shade of religious thought. But perhaps the most interesting of all the results of this policy is the recent endowment at that university of a "Professorship of Hebrew and Oriental Literature and History," by leading gentlemen in this City of the Jewish faith, the most prominent among them being a banker, well known and respected at home and abroad.

The Trustees of the university have accepted the endowment, and have appointed to the Professorship Dr. Felix Adler, son of the eminent Rabbi of the same name.

Dr. Adler is a graduate of Columbia College in this City, and of the University of Heidelberg, which conferred upon him his Doctor's degree.

His recent lectures, in which Comparative Philology has been brought to bear on the problem of oriental history, are well known to many readers of The Times.

The spirit shown in this free gift of such a Professorship, and the selection of such a man, seem to show that we are approaching the day when the advanced education of the country will be given not in sectarian colleges, but in universities where no sect is imposed save fitness for the position conferred.

James Russell Lowell says: "Put a Yankee on Juan Fernandez, and he would make a spelling book first, and then a saltpan afterward."